FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1849. [NO. 1654.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

A Valuable House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of the late Col. William Hancock, will sell at Auction in the town of Carthage, on the 20th day of Feb'y, a Lot in said town, and handsome two story Dwelling House with basement well finished, and other improvements on the Lot. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.
Jan'y 30, 1849. 53-2wpd

SEED OATS.

500 BUSHELS Seed Oats, for sale by
L. McKELLAR.
Jan. 27, 1849. 53-3w

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

MR. QUIRK, of New York, now at Petersburg, Occipital Professor, alias Wig Maker, will visit Fayetteville on Monday, the 12th instant, when he will be ready to Scalp, Scratch or Re-Head any citizen or stranger who may need his Artistic services.
Feb'y 2. 53-3w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Great Haggarty Diamond, by Thackeray, 25; The Haunted Man, by Dickens; Vanity Fair; The Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., $1; Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book; Irving's Works, new and handsome edition; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy; The Church in Earnest, by James; Earnest Ministry, by ditto; Meigs' on Females; Vanderhoff's Elocution; Collott's Dramatic French Reader; with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 3.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 16th instant, my negro man JERRY, aged about 25 years, rather dark color, weighs about 180, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; is left handed; no marks. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or in any Jail so that I get him again.
HENRY M. DAWSON.
Hawley's Store, Sampson Co., Jan. 30. 52

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 21 Acres of Land, lying on the Beaver Creek Factory Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, 2 acres of which is cleared. Any person wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information by applying to Mr. As W. Steel.
CHAS. S. D. JONES.
Jan'y 27, 1849. 52-3w

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Brilliant Lotteries
FOR FEBRUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

30,116 DOLLARS!

10 Prizes of $6,000! 10 of $3,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 27, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 17, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,146, 10 Prizes of 6,000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$55,000.

$35,000! $20,000! $11,330!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class B, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 24, 1849.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME

1 splendid Prize of $55,000, 1 of $35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 Prizes of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$200 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
51-tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 8.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to
J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

2 Lots on the North side of Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., upon a credit of 12 and 18 months.

Lot with Dwelling House and other out houses, on the West side of Gillespie street, now occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 months.

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands,"—on a credit of 6 months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1849. 51ts

BOSTON LINE OF PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt. Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to
J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adr ns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Catharine Bain, *versus* John Bain, Peter Bain, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, heirs at law of Barbara McDougald.

Petition for the sale of a Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, formerly Effy McPhail, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made according to act of Assembly, notifying the said non-residents personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of Dec'r, A. D. 1848.

J. McLAURIN.
51-6w]

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $800,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D. STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The delegation of Chippewa chiefs and warriors were shown around the Capitol on Friday by their intelligent agent and interpreter, Major J. B. Martell. They frequently expressed their wonder and admiration at the extent and grandeur of the building, and the splendid paintings strongly attracted their attention. From the Capitol they proceeded to the Statue of Washington, followed by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen. They went up to the front of the statue and gazed at it for some minutes, with looks of deep interest depicted upon their painted faces; then sitting down facing the statue, one of the chiefs, O-ska-bawiss, filled his splendid pipe of Peace and held it out towards the statue, saying:—"My Great Father we all shake hands with you; we have travelled a long way through the great country that you acquired for your people by the aid of the Great Spirit. Your people have become very great—our people have become very small; may the Great Spirit, who gave you success, now protect us and grant us the favor we ask of our Great Father who now fills the high place first occupied by you."

This simple supplicatory address was faithfully interpreted to the bystanders by Major Martell, who, in his gentlemanly manners, appeared there, as he does every where, exceedingly well.—*Nat. Int.*

A Good Story, with a Better Illustration.—The Louisville Journal says that a certain Democrat went to Washington to get an office from Mr. Polk just before the Presidential election. Mr. Polk designated an indifferent office which he could give the applicant then, but told him that if he would wait till after the 4th of March, Gen. Cass, who would then undoubtedly be President, could give him something better. The poor fellow, as his ill luck would have it, *chose to wait till after the 4th of March.*

This reminds us of Pat's dream, continues the editor of that sprightly journal. "I once dreamed," said Pat, "I was with the Pope, and he ax'd me wud I drink? Thinks I, wud a duck swim, and seeing the Innishowen and the lemons and sugar on the sideboard, I told him I didn't care if I tuk a dhrap of punch! *Could or hot?* axed the Pope. *Hot*, yer holiness, I replied, and be that he stepped down to the kitchen for the biling wather, but before he got back I woke straight up, and now its disthressing me that I *did'at take it could!—Portsmouth Journal.*

A Rhapsody.—The gold discoveries in California having thrown two-thirds of the poets of the land into a 'fine phrenzy,' it is not surprising that our friend, Professor Shortfellow, of the 'Trenton Gazette,' should also indulge in a strain of ecstacy. Hear him—

Hurrah for California! the greatest place in all creation,
Where gold is dug as 'taters are in this 'ere Yankee nation,
Where the "pewter" is so very thick 'tis used in shoeing hosses,
And where there ain't no 'prentices cos all on 'em are bosses.
O! won't it be a glorious time when gold runs down like water,
And nobody won't have to work, and nobody had oughter,
For who would plough, or sow, or reap, or endure labor's knocks,
When he can slap with either hand a "pocket full of rocks."

A Petition.—The following is a copy of a petition recently presented to the legislature of Indiana:—

"Yore petishuner, Susanner Bakum, wud spektfully enjine yore honeribul, boddie, not tu pas enny law tu let hur husbind of from hur as hur husbind, bekas he is a drunkird and abuzes hur a most too deth. She iz got sivril smol children, and thaare purty ni nakud, and in a starvin condishin, and shez gittin to old and hez loste awl hur tethe, and kant git nary nuther. Shez makin her daze livins by hard nocks. Sheez a pore ooman, and hez to wash hard, and hur husbind iz drunk awl the time. He beetz hur and haant got no rite to leeve her pore and destitoot. Eff yore honrible bodde hes enny feelinz dont yer do it. Kunsiddur a pore oomanz effeckshun fur hur husband; due, now, yur honribul bodde & geems.

"And your petishunal prey fur yer, awl yur honribul bodde and geems.

SUSANNER BAKUM.

Settling Accounts.—"I never go to church," said a country tradesman to his parish Clergyman. "I always spend Sunday in settling accounts." The minister immediately replied, "you will find that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."

The gold and silver coin in the vaults of the Bank of England, on the 6th of January, amounted to the enormous sum of £15,024,802, or about $75,000,000.

AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful to open Books in the town of Fayetteville, under the direction of George McNeill, James Kyle, A. A. McKethan, John H. Cook, E. J. Hale, Wm. H. Bayne, Charles Montague, Duncan G. MacRae, Daniel McDiarmid, Henry Elliot, Charles T. Haigh, John T. Gilmore, Benjamin W. Robinson, Thomas N. Cameron, Duncan Murchison, and John Waddill: And in the town of Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Joseph F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown; and at such other places, and under the direction of such other persons, as the Commissioners hereinbefore named to superintend the receiving of subscriptions in the town of Fayetteville shall direct, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of effecting a communication by means of a Plank Road, from the town of Fayetteville to the town of Salisbury, by the most practicable route, to be determined by the said Company after the same shall have been formed.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That the times and places for receiving subscriptions shall be advertised in one or more newspapers printed in the towns of Fayetteville and Salisbury, and the Books for receiving the same shall not be closed in less than thirty days. And the said Commissioners shall have power to open the Books from time to time, as they may think proper, until the whole number of shares be subscribed.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That when the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be subscribed for in manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, incorporated into a Company, by the name and style of "The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and by that name shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing and conveying estates, real and personal and mixed, so far as shall be necessary for the purposes of said Company, and shall have perpetual succession, and by said corporate name may sue and be sued, and may have a common seal, which they shall have power to alter and renew at pleasure; and shall have and enjoy, and may exercise, all the powers, rights and privileges which other corporate bodies may lawfully do, for the purposes mentioned in this Act, and may make all such bye-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, as shall be necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of said Company.

4. *Be it further enacted,* Upon any subscription of stock as aforesaid, there shall be paid at the time of subscribing, to the said Commissioners or their agents appointed to receive such subscription, the sum of one dollar on every share subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as may be required by the President and Directors of said Company.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners, or their agents, shall forthwith, after the first election of President and Directors of the Company, pay over to the said President and Directors, all moneys received by them; and on failure thereof, the said President and Directors may recover the amount due from them, or from any or more of them, by legal process in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, or in the Superior Court of Law, in any county wherein such Commissioner or Commissioners, their executors or administrators, may reside, or by warrant before a Justice of the Peace for said county.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That when twenty-five thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, public notice of that event shall be given by the said Commissioners at Fayetteville, who shall have power at the same time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, at such convenient place and time as they shall name in said notice.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That to constitute any such meeting, a number of persons, entitled to a majority of all the votes which could be given upon all the shares subscribed, shall be present either in person or by proxy; and if a sufficient number to constitute a meeting do not attend on that day, those who attend shall have the power to adjourn from time to time until a meeting shall be formed.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That the subscribers, at their general meeting before directed, and the proprietors of stock at every annual meeting thereafter, shall elect a President and nine Directors, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed, until the next annual meeting after their election, and until their successors shall be elected; but the said President and Directors, or any of them, may at any time be removed, and the vacancy thereby occasioned be filled by a majority of the votes given at any general meeting.

The President, with any three or more of the Directors, or in the event of the sickness and absence or disability of the President, any five or more of the Directors, may appoint one of their own body President *pro tem.*, shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business. In cases of vacancy in the office of President or any Director, happening from death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy may be supplied by the appointment of the Board until the next annual meeting.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors of said Company shall be, and they are hereby invested, with all the rights and powers necessary for the construction, repairs, and maintaining of a Plank Road to be located as aforesaid, with as many branches *diverging from the main stem* as they, or a majority of them, may deem necessary, and may cause to be made, and also to make and construct all works whatsoever, which may be necessary and expedient, in order to the proper completion of the said Road and all its branches.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That the said President and Directors shall have power to make contracts with any person or persons, on behalf of the Company, for making the said Plank Road, together with any branches of the same, and performing all other things respecting the same which they shall judge necessary and proper, and to require from the subscribers, from time to time, such advances of money on their respective shares as the wants of the Company may demand, until the whole of their subscriptions shall be advanced; to call, on any emergency, a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving one month's notice thereof, in one of the newspapers printed in each of the towns of Fayetteville and Salisbury; to appoint a Treasurer from among the Stockholders, (but not of their own body,) who shall give bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty, and duly accounting for all the money which may come into his hands as Treasurer; to appoint a Clerk and such managers and toll gatherers as they may deem necessary, and to transact all the business of the Company during the intervals between the general meetings of the Stockholders.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Stockholder shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the President and Directors, or by a majority of them, within one month after the same shall have been advertised in one of the newspapers printed in each of the towns of Fayetteville and Salisbury, it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors, or a majority of them, to sell at public auction and to convey to the purchaser the share or shares of such Stockholder so failing or refusing, giving one month previous notice of the time and place of sale, in manner aforesaid; and after retaining the sum due, and all the charges of the sale, out of the proceeds thereof, to pay the surplus over to the former owner or to his legal representatives; and if the said sale shall not produce the sum required to be advanced, with all the incidental charges attending the sale, then the President and Directors may recover the balance of the original proprietor or his assignee, or the executor or administrator, or either of them, by suit in any Court of Record having jurisdiction thereof, or by warrant before any Justice of the Peace of the County of which he is a resident; and any purchaser of the Stock of the Company, under the sale by the President and Directors, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietors.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That if the capital stock of the Company hereby incorporated shall be found insufficient for the purposes of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of the said Company, or a majority of them, from time to time, to increase the said capital stock to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, by the addition of as many shares as they may deem necessary, first giving the individual stockholders for the time being, or their legal representatives, the option of taking such additional shares, in proportion to the amount of stock respectively held by them; and opening Books in the towns of Fayetteville and Salisbury, and such other places as the President and Directors may think proper, for any balance of the capital stock created which may not be taken by the stockholders for the time being, or in their behalf; and the subscribers for such additional shares of the capital stock in the said Company, are hereby declared to be thenceforward incorporated into the said Company, with all the privileges and advantages, and subject to the liabilities of the original stockholders.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors, their officers or agents, may agree with the owners of any land over which the said Road or any of its branches is intended to pass, for the purchase thereof; and in case of disagreement, or if the owners shall be *femme covert,* under age, or *non compos,* or out of the State, on application to any two Justices of the Peace of the County where the lands lie, the Justices shall issue their warrant to the Sheriff of said County to summon eighteen freeholders to meet on the land to be valued, on a day expressed in the said warrant, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter; and the Sheriff, on receipt of the warrant, shall summon the freeholders accordingly, and when met shall draw twelve of them, who, after being duly sworn, will impartially value the land in question, and consider the damages the owners thereof may sustain; and the inquisition, so taken, shall be signed by the Sheriff and the Jury, and returned to the Clerk of the County Court to be recorded. And in all cases, the Jury is hereby directed to describe the land valued, and such valuation shall be conclusive; and the President and Directors shall pay the sum to the owner of the land valued, or his legal representatives; and if neither can be found in this State, or if they should refuse to receive the money, then to the Clerk of the County Court; and on payment thereof, the said Corporation shall be seized in fee of the land, as fully and absolutely as if it had been conveyed to them by the owners.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors may agree with the proprietor or proprietors for any quantity of land not exceeding five acres, at or near each place or station intended for collecting tolls, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, gates, &c.; and in case of disagreement, or of any disabilities aforesaid, or the owner or owners being out of the State, the same proceedings may be had, and the same conveyances shall follow, as are described in the preceding section.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said President and Directors to demand and receive, at some convenient toll gates to be by them erected, a reasonable toll from all persons using said Plank Road or any of its branches, which toll so to be collected shall be so regulated that the profits shall not exceed twenty per cent. on the capital of said Company in any one year.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That the same Road hereby authorized to be made by the President and Directors, shall not be less than ten feet nor more than thirty feet wide. And that so soon as ten miles in extent shall have been constructed, it shall and may be lawful for the President and Directors of said Company to erect a toll gate, and collect such toll from persons using said Road as may be determined by the President and Directors in accordance with the rates imposed by the fifteenth section of this Act, and in like proportion for a greater extent of road; and if any person or persons shall refuse to pay the toll at the time of offering to pass the place or places designated for their collection, and previous to passing the same, the toll gatherers respectively may refuse a passage to the person or persons so refusing to pay; and if any person or persons shall pass, or drive through any wheeled carriage or animal liable to toll, without paying the same, he or they shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, which fine may be recovered by a warrant before any Justice of the Peace of the County wherein such toll gate may be situated.

17. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously injure, or in any manner hurt, damage or obstruct, or shall wilfully or maliciously cause, or aid, or assist, or counsel and advise any other person or persons to injure, hurt, damage, or obstruct the said Plank Road, toll gates, or toll houses, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to be indicted therefor; and on conviction shall be imprisoned or fined at the discretion of the Court before which said conviction shall take place.

18. *Be it further enacted,* That the President and Directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the annual meetings of the Stockholders, and to the Governor of the State.

19. Whenever, in the construction of said Plank road, it shall be necessary to cross or intersect any established Road or way, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors so to construct the said Plank Road across such established roads or ways as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or property along the same. And if, in the construction of said Plank road, it may become necessary or expedient to occupy or use any portion of any established public road or way, it may be lawful for the President and Directors to change the said roads at points where they may deem it necessary so to do; and that for entering upon or taking any land that may be necessary therefor, they shall be, and are hereby authorized to proceed under the provisions of this Act, as in the case of land necessary for the Plank Road: Provided further, that previous to the making of any such change, the said Company shall make and prepare a road equally good with the portion of the road proposed to be substituted; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to make it incumbent on the Company to keep in repair the portion of any road which they may have changed as aforesaid.

20. Whenever one-fifth of the capital stock of said Company shall be subscribed by individuals or corporations, as herein before provided, the Treasurer of the State for the time being shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe one-fifth of said capital stock of said Company for and on behalf of the State; and whenever another fifth of said capital stock shall be subscribed by individuals or corporations, as herein before provided, the Treasurer of the State for the time being shall subscribe two-fifths more of the said capital stock, for and on behalf of the State; so that the State shall hold an interest of three-fifths of the proposed capital stock of said Company: provided, however, that the State shall not be called on to pay any instalments of such subscriptions but as follows: Whenever three-fourths of the first subscription of one-fifth by individuals or corporations shall have been paid or secured, then the State shall pay its first subscription of one-fifth; and whenever three-fourths of the other one-fifth subscribed by individuals or corporations shall have been paid or secured, then the State shall pay its last subscription of two-fifths: the payments, or the fact that the said proportion of the subscription by individuals or corporations is secured, to be first certified by the President and Treasurer of said Company. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall render the State liable for any additional subscription whatever, should the capital stock of said Company be increased.

21. In all general meetings of the Stockholders, the board of internal improvements, or such person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be entitled to represent the stock held by the State, and shall be entitled to give three-fifths of the whole number of votes, which may be present at such meeting, either in person or by proxy.

22. To enable the State to pay her subscription to said stock, whenever the same shall be required as herein before provided, the Treasurer of the State for the time being shall from time to time issue bonds or certificates of debt under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, payable in currency of the United States or Great Britain, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., payable semi-annually; the principal of which bonds shall be redeemable at the end of twenty years from the time the same shall be issued; but no greater amount of such bonds shall be issued at any one time, than may be sufficient to meet the instalment required to be made by the State at that time.

23. Whenever it shall be necessary to issue said bonds or certificates of debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more public newspapers, and invite sealed proposals for said loan; and it shall be his duty to accept those terms which may be most advantageous to the State; and any premium which may be obtained on said loan, shall be paid into the public Treasury of the State, and invested by the Treasurer, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, in stocks or other evidences of debt, as a savings fund, to meet the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may accrue.

24. As a security for the redemption of said bonds, the stock held by the State in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, shall be, and the same is hereby pledged for that purpose, and any dividends of profit, which may, from time to time, be declared on the stock so held by the State in said Company, shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said loan, but until such dividends of profit may be declared, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay all such interest as the same may accrue, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

25. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof, and shall be regarded as a public Act, and be continued in force for twenty-five years.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, this 27th day of January, 1849.

ROB. B. GILLIAM,
Speaker House of Commons.
CALVIN GRAVES,
Speaker of the Senate.

Commerce of the United States.—The following statistics are from a report recently submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. The domestic exports of the United States during the year 1848 amounted to $150,637,464; of which sum the fisheries yielded $3,468,033; furs and ginseng, $811,611; products of wood, $5,996,073; agriculture, $11,202,534; vegetable food, $57,070,326; tobacco, $7,242,086; cotton, $53,415,848; hops, sugar, &c. $177,493; manufactures, $4,612,597; cotton piece goods, $4,082,523; flax and hemp goods, $4,692 403; and miscellaneous articles, $4,943,464. Of flour the amount exported in 1848 was about twice as large as that exported in 1847; during the same time the exportation of Indian corn increased about four hundred per cent; the exportation of cotton decreased nearly $8,000,000. The exports of 1848 exceeded those of 1847 by $17,733,343. The importations during the year ending June 1848 amounted to $154,997,928, exceeding those of the previous year by $8,452,290.

Upland or Mountain Rice.—This yields a fine crop on poor, sandy ridges, and will not thrive on lands that are wet. It differs but very little in its appearance from the low land rice, except that it grows to only about half the height. It is generally sown in drills about eighteen inches apart, and worked both with the plough and hoe to keep out grass and weeds. It may be sown in the Southern States from the beginning to the end of March. It yields a good crop of hay the first season, and often springs up from the same roots the following spring. Two bushels of seed are sufficient for an acre.

Another method, thought by some to be better, is, to sow broadcast, harrow in, and then cover the ground two inches thick with old rice straw, which will keep down the grass and weeds, and nourish the growing crop. The upland rice will yield about 1,000 lbs. per acre.

American Agriculturist.

Marriage in Jest.—On the trip of the steamboat Pike, on Monday, the 15th ult., there was quite a pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen in the ladies' cabin.—At an early hour in the evening it was suggested by one of the company, in order to create a lively feeling, that there should be a marriage gotten up. A buxom lass volunteered as bride, and a young chap was soon found who agreed to act as bridegroom. The ceremony was propounded by a staid minister-like looking man, and at the conclusion the chambermaid of the boat happened to be, and so much did it seem, in earnest, that she took it as such and soon had a bridal room prepared.—When the lady wished to retire she was shown to the "bridal chamber," and it was not until then that the accommodating *femme de chambre* was undeceived. We can and one thing more; when the parties who carried on the joke left the boat they had resolved upon the consummation of the marriage in earnest, and it was accordingly done yesterday morning, with the proper witnesses and "all the appliances to boot."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A case of California Fever "in Collapse."—On Thursday last, we are told, a young gentleman, holding a permanent situation, in a large commission house in this city, at a salary of $2000 per annum, made up his mind to go to California; resigned his office, and immediately thereafter, married a beautiful and interesting lady, and in an hour from the time of the marriage ceremony, he was on board of the bark A. Emory, on his way to the golden regions, leaving his youthful bride behind, to console herself as best she can.

N. Y. Express.

The first white child born in North America was Virginia, daughter of Annanias and Eleanor Dare, and grand-daughter of Gov. John White. She was born on the 18th of August, 1597, on Roanoke, North Carolina. Her parents were of the ex edition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in that year. There is no record of her history, save that of her birth.

Advertising.—A young man in N. York last week advertised for a *wife*. In less than two hours eighteen married men sent in word that he might have theirs. Connubial bliss in that *village* must be at a discount, we think.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LATE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

We trust that none of our readers will overlook the important development which will be found in the minutes of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives touching the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, which, it appears, has been ratified as amended by the Senate of the United States, though those amendments were, to obtain the ratification of them by Mexico, nullified by a Protocol, signed by our Ministers to that Government, under instructions from the President, which Protocol declares, in effect, the amendments required by the Senate to be of no force or validity!

The Treaty, as understood and required by the Senate of the United States to be amended, has not been ratified by Mexico at all; and any attempt by the United States to enforce those amendments must be made in the teeth of the Treaty, as it is construed by Mexico with the consent of the President, and without the consent or knowledge of the treaty-making power in this Government.

What is to be the consequence of this last and unparalleled assumption by the President of the United States of power palpably not constitutional, nor in any sense legal, and which he cannot claim—as has been done in the case of other transgressions of the same sort, as resulting to his Presidential office from analogous power in Monarchical Governments—we are wholly unable to foretell. As at present advised, we do not see how this proceeding of the President, in the teeth of the Constitution, is to be legalized, but by the Treaty being again laid before the Senate, and that body agreeing, *from the necessity of the case*, to ratify the Treaty over again, with the "Protocol" incorporated or annexed.

Without some such proceeding, as the reader will at once perceive, neither California nor New Mexico, nor the boundary to the Rio Grande, belong to the United States, the cession of those territories having been accepted by the Treaty-making power of the United States upon conditions which Mexico has not agreed to yield. Until this difficulty concerning the Treaty with Mexico be adjusted, all effective legislation concerning those territories would seem to be out of the question.

The following are the Proceedings in the House, to which the Intelligencer alludes:—

Mr. Stephens rose and asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution calling (he said) for important information. He asked that it be read; and it was read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish this House with a correct copy of the original treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, entered into on the 2d day of February, 1848, by Nicholas P. Trist, on the part of the United States, and Luis G. Cuevas, Barnado Couto, and Miguel Atristain, on the part of the republic of Mexico; and particularly those articles in said original treaty which were stricken out or amended by the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the President be requested to inform this House whether there is any evidence in the Department of State of an agreement and assurance made by our Commissioners with the Mexican Government, before the ratification by said Government of said amendments, substantially in the following words, to wit:

"PROTOCOL

Of the conference previous to the ratification and exchange of the treaty of peace between Ambrose H. Sevier and Nathan Clifford, commissioned as Ministers Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States of America, and Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign and Internal Affairs of the Mexican republic.

"In the city of Queretaro, on the 26th of the month of May, 1848, at a conference between their Excellencies Nathan Clifford and Ambrose H. Sevier, Commissioners of the United States of America, with full powers from their Government to make to the Mexican republic suitable explanations in regard to the amendments which the Senate and Government of the said United States have made in the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and definitive settlement between the two republics, signed in the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February of the present year, and his Excellency Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the republic of Mexico, it was agreed, after adequate conversation respecting the changes alluded to, to record in the present protocol the following explanations, which their aforesaid Excellencies the Commissioners gave in the name of their Government, and in fulfillment of the commission conferred upon them near the Mexican republic:

"1st. The American Government, by suppressing the ninth article of the treaty of Guadalupe and substituting the third article of the treaty of Louisiana, did not intend to diminish in any way what was agreed upon by the aforesaid article numb in favor of the inhabitants of the territories ceded by Mexico. Its understanding is, that all of that agreement is contained in the third article of the treaty of Louisiana. In consequence, all the privileges and guaranties, civil, political, and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the ninth article of the treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them, without any difference, under the article which has been substituted.

"2d. The American Government, by suppressing the tenth article of the treaty of Guadaloupe, did not, in any way, intend to annul the grants of lands made by Mexico in the ceded territories. These grants, notwithstanding the suppression of this article of the treaty, preserve the legal value which they may possess, and the grantees may cause their legitimate titles to be *acknowledged* before the American tribunals.

"Conformably to the law of the United States, legitimate titles to every description of property, personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which are legitimate titles under the Mexican law in California and New Mexico, up to the 13th of May, 1846, and in Texas up to the 2d of March, 1836.

"3d. The Government of the United States, by suppressing the concluding paragraph of article twelfth of the treaty, did not intend to deprive the Mexican republic of the free and unrestrained faculty of ceding, conveying, or transferring at any time (as it may judge best) the sum of twelve millions of dollars, which the same Government of the United States is to deliver in the places designated by the amended article.

"And these explanations having been accepted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican republic, he declared in the name of his Government that, with the understanding conveyed by them, the same Government would proceed to ratify the treaty of Guadalupe, as modified by the Senate and Government of the United States.

In testimony of which, their Excellencies, the aforesaid Commissioners, and the Minister, have signed and sealed, in quintuplicate, the present protocol.

"NATHAN CLIFFORD. [L. S.]
"AMBROSE H. SEVIER, [L. S.]
"LOUIS DE LA ROSA." [L. S.]

And be it further resolved, That if such paper is in the Department of State, the President be requested to inform this House whether said Commissioners, or Plenipotentiaries, were empowered to make said explanations and give said guaranties, and by what authority they were so empowered; and whether the said protocol has been submitted to the consideration of the Senate of the United States, and been sanctioned by a constitutional majority of that body.

And be it further resolved, That the President inform this House whether he was aware of the existence of such protocol at the time of his proclamation of the final exchange of ratifications of said treaty on the 4th day of July, 1848.

[Mr. Houston of Ala. having objected, Mr. Stephens's resolution was not received on that day, though it was received on the next day.]

The following interesting account of the transaction is by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:—

It is well ascertained here, that the discovery of this protocol was effected in the following manner. The Mexican Minister—Luis De La Rosa—who negotiated the treaty on behalf of his Government, and whose name is appended to the protocol, in a conversation with a citizen of Washington, casually adverted to the protocol and spoke of its effect in connection with the treaty. Much suprise was excited at this intelligence, and upon solicitation, a copy was furnished by Mr. Rosa, in the words of that incorporated in the resolutions offered by Mr. Stephens. The fact was then communicated to a respectable member of Congress, and in this way the subject was brought before the House of Representatives. This disclosure has shocked all *parties* here—friends, as well as foes of the present Administration. By an examination of the protocol and comparing it with the articles in the treaty to which it refers, it will be found, that all the important amendments which the Senate made to the original treaty, have been virtually abrogated by Messrs. Clifford and Sevier; under what they alledge to be "full powers from their government."

It appears by the Executive Journal of the Senate that on the 7th of March, 1848, the following words contained in the 9th article of the treaty, as negotiated by Mr. Trist, were stricken out, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Mass., by a vote of 31 to 10.

"The Mexicans, who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime, they shall be maiatained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and their civil rights, now vested in them according to the Mexican laws. With respect to their political rigits, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French Republic and the Crown of Spain, became territories of the United States."

"The same most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations or communities, as well in the discharge of the offices of their ministry, as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship, as well as all property destined to its support, or to that of schools, hospitals, and other foundations for charitable or beneficent purposes. No property of this nature shall be considered as having become the property of the American government, or as subject to be by it disposed of, or diverted to other uses."

"Finally, the relations and communication between the Catholics living in the territories aforesaid, and their respective ecclesiastical authorities, shall be open, free and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic, as defined by this Treaty, and this freedom shall continue so long as a new demarcation of ecclesiastical districts shall not have been made, conformably with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church."

It may be proper to remark, that a division was taken on the last section first, upon motion of Mr. Westcott.

The following was immediately inserted in lieu of that stricken out, it being precisely similar to that contained in the 3d article of the Louisiana Treaty.

"Article IX. The Mexicans in the Territories aforesaid shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion, without any restriction; and those who may desire to move to the Mexican Republic shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject in either case to the payment of any duties."

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not retain the character of Mexican citizens, conformably to the stipulations of the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States; and in the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property."

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 42 to 4, thereby manifesting the strong determination of the Senate to get rid of the enormous proposition contained in the original 9th article.

But the Senate was not even yet satisfied—it determined to modify still further the provisions of the 9th article. The amendment already adopted, secured to the people of New Mexico and California to be incorporated into the Union as soon as might be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution—that is, as soon as they should have the requisite population. But the Senate, on subsequent reflection, determined that the people of New Mexico and California were not like the people of Louisiana in 1803, prepared for self-government and acquainted with American institutions. They, therefore, after full debate, changed the phraseology of their amendment, so as to allow the new territories to be admitted "*at the proper time, to be judged of by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of the United States.*" Thus we were bound by the article as finally amended by the Senate, to incorporate California and New Mexico into the Union, *only at the discretion of Congress*. This vote was carried by 44 to 5. Nothing could evince more distinctly the fixed purpose of the Senate, *not* to admit the new territories into the Union, on the terms prescribed in the 3d article of the Louisiana treaty.

Now the first falsehood to be noted in the protocol, is this, that the American government by suppressing the 9th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe, had substituted the 3d article of the Treaty of Louisiana. There is no possible escape for the Administration or those who represented it, from this deliberate fraud. The Mexican government was made to believe that the 3d article of the Louisiana treaty was substituted instead of the 9th article of the original Treaty, and therefore to believe, that the people of the new territories were guarantied admission into the Union as soon as they should have the requisite population; when in truth and in fact, the American Senate had positively refused to accede to any such guaranty, and had bound us only to agree to their incorporation, when Congress should think proper, which might be one hundred years hence.

The second falsehood contained in the protocol is, that the American government (meaning the Senate) did not intend to diminish in any way, what was agreed upon by the 9th article,—that the 3d article of the Louisiana Treaty was understood by our government as including all the provisions of the 9th article! and that in consequence all the privileges and guarantees, civil, political and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the 9th article had been retained, would be enjoyed by them, without any difference, under the article as amended by the Senate.

Could a greater falsehood have been uttered?

The 9th article guarantied that the Catholics *in* the new territories, and their respective ecclesiastical authorities, should, *in* effect, remain as they had been, subject to the ecclesiastical authorities in the city of Mexico. The words of the article are—"Even although such authority should reside within the limits of the Mexican Republic." Before the treaty, the ecclesiastical head in the city of Mexico is said to have exercised jurisdiction, both civil and *criminal*, over the Catholics in these, as well as the other Mexican States, and the treaty guaranties that these relations shall be and remain forever "open, free, and exempt from all hindrance whatsoever." So that, no law, by the local or State authorities of California or New Mexico, could by this article interfere with these relations or this ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the city of Mexico; thus creating an *imperium in imperio*, and enabling the ecclesiastics in Mexico to make laws for the government of people under the jurisdiction of the United States.

This falsehood in the protocol will appear still more enormous, if we look to the ample guaranty in the 9th article to be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations: embracing all "temples, houses and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship, as well as *all property destined to its support*, or that of its schools, hospitals and other charitable foundations." The 9th article expressly guaranties that no property of this nature shall be considered as subject to be disposed of by the American government, or *diverted to other uses*. Thus it will be perceived, that the article which the Senate expunged and which the executive restored by the protocol, fixes all the property held by the established Church of Mexico within these territories, in mortmain forever. No American government can restore to the public or make alienable the thousands of leagues of land held, by these religious corporations in New Mexico and California, by the dead hand.

They can never be diverted to other than the *pios usus*. Now the Mexican Constitution, in one of its articles, expressly declares the Catholic religion to be the established religion of the State. Empressario grants in Mexico, have always been made to Catholics alone. The settled purpose has been to encourage the colonization of none, but those of this particular denomination. It is believed that such an article as the 9th would give a preference to one form of worship over all others, which no power of the Government could prevent. The object avowed in the famous letter of the Priest McNamara, found by Fremont at San Diego and published in an official report of the Senate, was to colonize 3000 Catholic families in California, by granting them each 4,500 acres of land and 2,000 acres to each child, for the purpose of driving off the "Methodist wolves." To the continuation of any established church, the Senate emphatically refused its assent, as I have demonstrated, but Mr. Polk and his ministers have deliberately told the Mexican Government that the inhabitants of the ceded territories would, in defiance of this action of the Senate, retain all the guaranties provided by that monstrous article in the original treaty.

It cannot escape the attention of the reader, that the 9th article, which was stricken out by the Senate, provided for the incorporation into the Union of the new territories, "*as soon as possible*:" that the first substitute made by the Senate, being in the words of the 3d article of the Treaty of Louisiana, changes this condition, by providing for their admission, "*as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Constitution*," and that this qualification was again qualified by the final amendment of the Senate, which stands in place of the 9th article, by providing for their admission *at the proper time, to be judged of by the Congress of the United States*." Yet the first article of the protocol declares that all these three different things mean one and the same thing.

I reserve comment upon the important matter of the second article of the protocol for a future communication, to enable me to consult the official documents; but at the hazard of inflicting a long letter on so grave a subject, I will now review the third article of the protocol, which relates to the twelfth article of the original treaty.

This article (that is the twelfth) provided that three millions of dollars should be paid to Mexico, and that the remaining twelve millions should be paid by creating a United States 6 per cent. stock, for such sums in scrip as Mexico should specify, *transferable by the Mexican Government*." The journal shows that on the 9th of May, 1848, the Senate struck out all those parts of this article which made the stock transferable, and emphasized its determinaton, by two decided and distinct divisions on the yeas and nays.

The reason for this is apparent. Senators declared, that it was necessary to hold Mexico to good faith in the execution of the treaty, after the first instalment of three millions, by the payment of the remaining twelve millions in four annual instalments; thus reserving to the United States a protection independent of Mexico. The mover of the amendment was Mr. Jefferson Davis of Miss. than whom no Senator better understood the Mexican character. We have always paid the savage tribes of Indians their indemnities in a similar manner, and it was considered indispensable by the Senate in treating with a semi-barbarous people to hold them to their good behaviour, by delaying the last instalment for a period of four years. It was well understood by the Senate and the country, that Mr. Mackintosh, the British agent, residing in Mexico at the time of the negotiation of this treaty, and known to have been instrumental in perfecting the treaty, was furnished with British capital to shave these Mexican certificates, as soon as issued by the United States. Thus this faithless people would be supplied immediately on the ratification of the treaty, with fifteen millions of dollars to renew the war, and fight us with our own money.

The Senate wisely resolved to prevent this result, and to secure the honest fulfillment of the treaty. But Mr. Polk and his ministers, by the 3d article of the protocol, in defiance of all truth, and in violation of all honor, have declared that our Government, (meaning the Senate) by suppressing the concluding paragraph of the 12th article, "did not intend to deprive the Mexican Republic of the free and unrestrained faculty of ceding, conveying or *transferring at any time*, as it may judge best, the (*whole*) sum of twelve millions of dollars."

Is this a Treaty with Mexico? What are to be the consequences of this Machiavellian transaction? We all remember that shortly after our ministers arrived in Mexico to negotiate for the treaty as amended by the Senate, intelligence came every week to the effect that it would not be ratified, and those who were deepest in the secrets of the negotiation, for a long time predicted with confidence, that the Treaty would never be signed by Mexico without an important change in its stipulation The suppression of the 9th article had arrayed all the ecclesiastics against it, and the refusal to sanction the Empressario grants enlisted the powerful speculators, who surrounded that government, on the same side. Mackintosh & Company took a similar stand in private, because the amendment to the 12th article, had cut off all their prospect of shaving. The war party too, foresaw that by that amendment of the Senate, their hundreds of generals could no longer absorb the public money, by prolonging the conflict. In this gloomy state of things, and in the state of the public mind here, the Administration read its own death-warrant at the next election. To escape from the fate that hung like a dark cloud over its fortunes, it was necessary to resort to some desperate measure. The first refuge of a bad man in difficulties, is generally a lie, and the ministers sent to Mexico seem to have been fully adequate to the task for which they were employed. They assured the Mexicans that the Senate, by their amendments, meant nothing at all, and that the treaty as amended, would be to all intents and purposes, the same as that originally executed by Mr. Trist. But the Mexican Minister, Luis de la Rosa, was a diplomatist not to be tricked by verbal "explanations" or ministerial assurances. He compelled them to convert their assurances and explanations into a *bond* on behalf of the United States, before he would sign the treaty, and in that bond, he made them declare with him, that with these express explanations and with the *understanding conveyed by them*, he would proceed to ratify the treaty.

It is clear, therefore, that if any body has been cheated, Mexico has not been, for she has ratified the treaty conditioned in the protocol, and no other. If that be not the treaty, she is not bound by any treaty.

How stands the case with us? The treaty has been changed by the Ministers, and the President has kept that change a secret from the Senate.—The Senate has never ratified or recognised the changes thus made by the Executive. The President has assented to the change, and the Senate has not assented, and without the "advice and consent" of the Senate, no treaty can bind us.—There is now no valid treaty existing between the two countries.

We have withdrawn our armies from Mexico, paid her three millions of dollars, without any obligatory settlement upon her part, and degraded the character of American diplomacy below the juggling of a common horse-jockey. The morbid desire to escape from a war, which a reckless ambition instigated, and with which the nation was thoroughly disgusted, has sunk us to a condition at which every enemy of the country abroad may rejoice, and over which every patriot at home may mourn.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Union, we see, admits the existence of the Protocol, and adds,—

"When the treaty reached Washington, on the 4th of July, 1848, the $3,000,000, the first instalment under the treaty, had been paid; the blockades of the Mexican ports had been raised; and our troops had left the city of Mexico, and were fast evacuating the country. The ratifications had been exchanged on the 30th of May, 1848, and the treaty was the supreme law of the land. Had the Protocol contained any stipulation which violated the treaty, there could have been no other remedy but to open a new negotiation with Mexico on the subject. The President, after carefully examining the Protocol, found nothing in it which was not in conformity with the treaty, and therefore did not attempt to institute any new negotiation"

The facts show that the Protocol is in direct opposition to the Treaty, as ratified by the Senate; and the refusal of the President to send the Protocol to Congress is conclusive evidence that he well knew that it "was not in conformity with the treaty." None but an idiot could fail to perceive the difference.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

SIGNERS OF MR. J. C. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

J. M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, A. Atkinson, Thos. H. Bayly, H. Bedinger, R. L. T. Beale, T. S. Bocock, R. K. Meade, R. A. Thompson, W. G. Brown, of Virginia.

J. R. J. Daniel, A. W. Venable, of North Carolina.

A. P. Butler, J. C. Calhoun, A. Burt, I. E. Holmes, R. B. Rhett, R. F. Simpson, D. Wallace, T. A. Woodward, of South Carolina.

H. V. Johnson, of Georgia.

H. T. Turney, F. P. Stanton of Tennessee.

W. R. King, B. Fitzpatrick, John Gayle, S. W. Harris, S. W. Inge, T. W. Bowdon, of Alabama.

Jefferson Davis, H. S. Foote, A. G. Brown, W. S. Featherston, P. W. Tomkins, J. Thompson, of Mississippi.

S. U. Downs, Emile Lesere, John H. Harmanson, T. E. Morse, of Louisiana.

D. R. Atchison, of Missouri.

S. Borland, W. K. Sebastian, R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas.

D. L. Yulee, of Florida.

Timothy Pillsbury, of Texas.

We also see it stated that Mr. Thibodeaux, the only whig member from Louisiana, has since signed the address, making forty-six signers.

The following are the names of the Southern Democrats who have declined signing the address:

From Maryland—Messrs. Ligon and McLane, (the only Democrats in the delegation.)

From Virginia—Mr. McDowell.

From North Carolina—Mr. McKay.

From Georgia—Messrs. Iverson, Haralson, Lumkin and H. Cobb, (being all the Democratic representatives.)

From Alabama—Messrs. G. S. Houston and W. R. W. Cobb.

From Florida—Mr. Westcott.

From Kentucky—Messrs. Boyd, Peyton, Clark and French, (being all the Democratic representatives.)

From Tennessee—Messrs. A. Johnson, Hill, G. W. Jones, Thomas and Chase.

From Missouri—Messrs. Benton, Jameson, Green, Hall and Phelps, (the four last being the whole delegation in the House.)

From Texas.—Messrs. Samuel Houston, Rusk and Cauffman.

The whole number of these non-signing Democrats is twenty-eight. There are only three Whigs (Messrs. Gayle, Thibodeaux and Tomkins,) amongst the forty-six signers, above named, and forty-three are Democrats.

The following statement will then present at a glance, a view of the division of opinion in regard to the address, among southern members of both parties.

	Signers.	Non-signers.
Democrats	43	29
Whigs	3	41
	46	70

Thus it will seen that the address has not received the signatures of one half the members from slave-holding States.

The Seventy-Three.—The whole delegation from the slave-holding States in both Houses of Congress numbers 121. Of these 48 only signed Mr. Calhoun's address. The other 73 were, of course, according to the vocabulary of certain editors, "traitors to the South." These 73 were composed of 46 Whigs and 27 Democrats; so that there are 27 Democrats now in the Halls of the two Houses, representing Southern constituents, who are to be regarded in future as "traitors to the South!" Truly, if the Whigs have gone off, they are in a very strong crowd.—*Richmond Whig.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE CITIZENS OF BATON ROUGE.

On the eve of Gen. Taylor's departure for Washington, he was waited upon by a large number of citizens of Baton Rouge, of all parties, to bid him an affectionate farewell. In reply to the spokesman on behalf of the citizens, the General responded as follows:

"Gentlemen, I assure you it is with feelings of no ordinary character, that I meet with my fellow citizens on this occasion, many of whom I have been associated with for more than a quarter of a century. Had I consulted my own wishes, I should have preferred to retain the office I am now about to vacate, and have remained among you; but the people have, without my solicitation, seen fit to elevate me to another, and although I fear I am not qualified to discharge the great and important duties imposed upon me, yet be assured, fellow citizens, I shall endeavor to fulfil them without regard to fear, favor or affection for any one.

"Permit me, my friends, at parting, to invoke God's blessing upon you all, and may He grant that you and your families may enjoy long life and prosperity—Farewell."

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam have received an order from the city authorities of New York for forty-seven copies of Webster's Quarto Dictionary, to be placed in forty-seven of the public schools of the city, for the use of teachers and pupils.

Springfield Republican.

A REPORT

Of the affairs and condition of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company, up to Jan'y 2, 1849.

The Committee appointed by this Company, at the last annual meeting, "to examine the whole business of the same—its liabilities and resources, and report the same, with such alterations, if any, as are necessary to its management, and to carry into effect the provisions of the charter, and retain the public confidence," report as follows, viz:

The receiving book has been examined up to and including Policy No. 1987; each application and premium note has been referred to and the entries of premium payable and paid thereon; and the receiving book is now correct.

From this it appears that the aggregate of property insured for the past three years is $3,224,775 15
From which deduct expired and cancelled 215,282 99
And there now remains insured $3,009,492 16

The amount of premium notes is $390,624 40
From which deduct expired and cancelled $27,712 77
There remains now held by the Company $362,911 63

That the amount of premium paid in, and for which the office is accountable, is $17,529 88
That the amount of money borrowed, is $12,100 00
$29,629 88

From which deduct
an't pd for losses $15,943 91
Paid for contingent expenses 6,942 04
Do. on loans and interest 5,418 30
$28,304 25

And there remains in the hands of Treasurer and Agent $1,325 63
That the balance due from this Company, on account of loans to it, outstanding, is $7,000 00
And there is but one claim made against it, which the Company resist, under the belief that it is groundless, which is about $5,000 00

This Company consists at present of nineteen hundred members or individuals in it; and each one expects, and by his contract, if fulfilled on his part, has a right to have, a sure indemnity against loss or damage by fire to the extent of two-thirds of the whole value of such property as he has procured to be insured by it. To this end he has paid a part and deposited his promissory note for the residue of the premium or required sum: which premiums, in the aggregate, form the fund by which he is to get this indemnity. The Company has no other means of giving such indemnity to each and to all, and of paying the expenses incident to carrying on its business, but from this part of the premium paid, and the rest that is promised to be paid upon request, by each and every individual of it.

It is to be borne in mind also, that each member of this Company is, himself, and to the extent of the premium of him required, an insurer of each and every other member of the Company, as well as of himself. They all, unitedly, and to the extent of the aggregate of the premium notes, insure each one of the individuals against their respective losses; but each one is an insurer of every one in it, to the extent of his premium note, and something beyond, viz: $1 upon every $100 worth he has insured.

Whether the aggregate of the premium notes, which amount to $362,911 63, will or will not give this sure indemnity, expected by the whole of the individuals, whose property is insured to the value of $3,009,492 16, in case that all of them, within five years, shall suffer loss by fire, is readily answered in the negative. But a long course of observation and experience has proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that according to the ordinary course of events, all the insured in a Company do not, within that time, suffer any loss from it, but only some few do. This fact having been observed, and numerous and extensive instances of fire losses and risks having been collected and duly considered by those who have applied their minds to the subject, a system of rules on the subject of premiums and risks have been formed and practiced under for many years, with changes and alterations adapted to the state of the subjects for insurance, the premiums gradually lessening as the condition of these subjects have been improved and made less liable or less exposed to destruction by fire; which rules being observed by those who follow the business of insuring, renders contracts for insurance as certain of fulfilment to the party insured, and as little liable to disappoint him, as any other engagement into which he enters.

It is obvious that the chief care of every company or individual undertaking to give indemnity for fire losses, must be applied to the state and character of the risks and to the condition of the capital from which losses are to be paid. Where a joint stock company or an individual is the insurer, and has a capital beforehand provided, and receives present payment in money for all insurance premium that he requires, he has to attend to the custody and security of such capital and premium so paid, as well as to the condition and quality of his risks. But in the case of a Mutual Insurance Company, like this of ours, there is rather more care and attention necessary, as the premium required is only in part paid in, and the residue of it is secured in the form of a promissory note accepted in lieu of nine-tenths of it; an attention to the state of these securities is therefore a matter of the first concern. The premium notes should all be solvent when taken, and should continue so during the term of insurance and until all liability on them ceases. If they are not so, how can a fair apportionment or assessment, according to the respective and differing amounts of their premium notes, be made, in case of a loss requiring a call for such portions to be assessed to make up the amount of it? It is obvious that upon the aggregate of the solvent only, sums of money may be arbitrarily and irregularly called for and raised, but justice and mutuality of contribution, as contemplated and required by this company's charter, is thereby violated; nor is it to be suffered that one who is an insurer of others, but who is either unable or unwilling to pay his just proportion of the indemnity promised by him to others, should himself receive that indemnity from others, both able and willing to perform their contract, but who never entered into any such contract as the insolvent insurer alleges and upon which he must claim; he, the insolvent, wants indemnity, but it is out of a fund specially provided and set apart by others, for indemnity to those who contribute to it, and not to him who has not the ability or is indisposed to contribute his fair proportion, or even any thing to it.

Each member then, as an insurer, has an interest, and it is his duty, as such, to see that all his co-insurers are equally solvent with himself; and it must be remembered, that were he insured by a joint stock company, he would not then be free from the obligation to exercise some care and caution so as to ascertain what is its condition, but that as he is insured by, as well as an insurer in this one, whose fund for indemnity lies in the hands of each and every individual in it, greater caution is of him required; or at least of a majority of his associated insurers—actively to guard that fund from being either insecure or unfairly dealt with. He is paid for doing this, by being insured, 1st at a less rate of premium, and 2d by being permitted to keep and use nine-tenths of it until it is wanted to pay losses incurred. That care and caution are necessary for properly managing the business of a joint stock company, belongs to a few individuals or to one, the capital being by them or him owned; but that which rests, in such a company, on the few or the one, devolves, in the case of such a company as ours, on the many, and it is requisite that the whole or a majority of them perform the duty. There is no danger of loss to the insured, so long as the solvent premium notes amount to and will pay his loss with the cost of collection and the expenses of the company; even after this he has a chance of some indemnity; nor will he incur loss, by an irregular and arbitrary tax upon only the solvent notes, but in such cases, he being solvent, his own note even will pay more than its just proportion; and in process of time, after a succession of losses so improperly assessed and paid, this company having disappointed the wishes and expectations of its solvent members, will become as well to them, as to others, who but for this, would become members of it, a subject of complaint.

The affairs of a joint stock company, we have said, require caution; but they are conducted in secret. So far as those insured by it are concerned, if mismanaged to such a degree as to bring loss or endanger its capital or fund, such disclosure is suddenly made, and at a time too late to be remedied so as to aid the unfortunate sufferer by fire. Such, however, need never be the condition of this company, and it will not become so, unless its members or a majority of them, either choose not to inquire into its condition, or seeing instances of its mismanagement, or what is wanting to keep its affairs in a safe condition, shall neglect to interfere and provide a proper remedy against errors until it is too late. We do not present those circumstances by which any and every surplus of collections, over and beyond the payment of the expenses and losses, can be so managed as to be made to yield a profit to the company; that, though desireable, is not here insisted on; we simply here insist that the state of the fund out of which the losses &c are to be paid, shall be made and kept secure and in a state that shall be satisfactory to every contributor to it.

Upon looking into the state of the premium notes we find that the rules prescribed for securing them have not been uniformly followed, and whenever instances of a failure to observe them occurred, we have brought such to the notice of the Directors, and we may say (were it not for the danger incurred by the infraction of a *rule* given to direct its business operations, and that where a *discretion* is, by a rule, taken away, it should not be exercised,) in most cases, these notes can be relied on, in their present state. When the difficulty attending the commencement and first progress of such an institution as this is considered, and also that its founders have by their unpaid labor and attention brought it to its present advanced and improving condition, neither fault nor blame should be, or is here intended to be imputed; but this company's business has of late, increased to such a degree, that it justifies and requires not only labor and attention, but leisure, capacity, and skill to conduct its affairs with ability and efficiency. The amendment to its charter granted by the last Legislature and now accepted by the company, will enable it, without any undue or harsh measures, to maintain each and every premium note in a solvent condition.

In relation to the risks that this company should take, a notion very generally prevails that every description of property, or what may probably be so called, however combustible may be its condition for lack of repairs or the bad quality of the materials of which it is composed; or whatever may be its exposure to destruction by fire, can and ought to be insured by this company, at some rate of premium or other. It is said by many that this company was chartered, and has been established for this purpose, and in case of its refusal to take any and every risk offered, at some rate, it fails to extend that protection from fire and indemnity against casualties to which from this cause property is liable, that it was contemplated would be realized by its organization. Indeed, some loose expressions occuring in this company's circular, as well as some unguarded ones in the directions to its agents, found in certain of its pages, have given countenance and prevalence to this unfounded proposition. It is time that this company should make a declaration of its rule upon this subject in a manner not liable to misinterpretation or mistake, so that its agents and directors may know how to act in future, and to relieve such from the importunities and unreasonable solicitations of designing persons urging them to take improper risks. We have respectfully suggested certain rules against unsafe risks for such a company as ours, and by reference to the applications from the towns upon file, it will be seen, that sundry risks have been taken, which if these restrictive rules were adopted, must be in future refused. We have to remark also that in most cases, except those where wooden buildings are jammed up to or near each other, the *cause of refusal* by the company, can be remedied, at a comparatively small cost to the owner of the property, and will, or ought to be, so as to place them in an insurable condition. There is no consideration or motive that induces a change from a bad and ill-contrived, to a more improved and workmanlike condition of buildings, or that causes means to be adopted in their construction and their keeping, which tends to prevent such from being destroyed or injured by fire, so urgent and effectual as the rejection of all such from the benefits of insurance, as are deficient in such matters as insurers know to be calculated to prevent fires from originating, or to aid in stopping them, when they do occur. An insurance company at the same time that it excludes no one from the prudent and profitable use of his property, must refuse to accept every pile of combustible materials that is attempted to be made a charge upon it, and as it has never yet undertaken to insure things against spontaneous combustion, so it should not such things as seem to be so fixed, that it is a wonder to the beholder that they have been unchanged by fire.

In conclusion, your committee are gratified to be able to say, that the sum of the premium notes that are solvent, and the state of the risks liable to exhaust the fund provided for losses to happen, are such that those relying for indemnity from that fund, can safely rely upon it, in any cases of loss by fire that will ordinarily occur. But they also say that such is the state of this fund that an assessment to pay a loss cannot be made and collected rateably from all the premium notes; that the remedy for this is a call of security upon the notes at present, and a regular and periodical examination into their condition in future.

We are also of opinion that the risks lately taken are, in general, such as a company like this may prudently take; but there are some risks which ought not in future to be accepted—instances of which and objections to them are stated, as a guide in case such objections be deemed valid for the future. All which is respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW SHAW.
J. C. PARTRIDGE.

Office of the N. C. M. I. Co. {
Raleigh, Feb. 2d, 1849. {

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.—This institution appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. It has just declared a dividend of 4 per cent., which, with the dividend of 5 per cent. made in August last, is equal to 6 per cent. per annum on the whole capital, from the commencement of its operations, with the 3d and 4th instalments on stock not yet called in. We learn that the expenses of Plates, Printing, Stationery, &c., incidental to the organization of the Bank, were paid out of the first year's profits, and that after making the two dividends, amounting to 9 per cent. for the 18 months, there is left a surplus of over 1¾ per cent. to form a contingent fund.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

North Carolina's Prospects.—We have never known a period in the history of the old North State, so full of good hope, as the present. The Legislature just adjourned, has immortalized itself. For a while we feared it would break up, leaving us, if not in a situation worse than before its meeting, at least not better. But thanks to those men, good and true, who, fearless of personal consequences, and scorning alike the petty considerations of *party*, came up boldly to the rescue. Should the great projects of internal improvement contemplated succeed, posterity will honor those who, in this day, distinguished themselves by their able and successful efforts in arousing our State from her remarkable lethargy.

Salisbury Watchman.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1 Edenton Circuit,	Judge Manly.
2 Newbern	" Battle.
3 Raleigh	" Settle.
4 Hillsboro'	" Dick.
5 Wilmington	" Caldwell.
6 Salisbury	" Ellis.
7 Morganton	" Bailey.

Raleigh Star.

Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

A teacher of penmanship, in twelve lessons taught a lawyer to read his own writing.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—There are few, if any, nobler spirits in the country than the Hon. ALEXANDER H STEPHENS, of Georgia.—Many of our readers are probably aware, that, as a poor orphan boy, he was educated by an association of Ladies, and that after his success in life one of his first acts was to repay the expense thus incurred. The following further incident was related by himself at a recent meeting in Alexandria for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city.

Being called on to speak, he advocated the cause of the orphans with deep feeling and earnestness; he drew pictures of domestic comfort, happiness, and abundance, with a skilful and glowing hand, rendering the impression more strong to the mind's eye, by the contrast of the wandering, homeless child, thrown out on the cold charities of the world. He proceeded in a state some deeply interesting facts that came within his own knowledge, of a poor boy, who in a cold January night, with no home-roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian to guide to protect and direct him, in his wanderings reached at nightfall the house of a wealthy planter, who kindly took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. Those little kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the ills and obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him along; he had reached the legal profession; his hospitable host had died; the consecrated that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get away from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to consult her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her and her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to that of the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her; and Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent his electric thrill throughout the house, "*that orphan boy stands before you.*" That kind of eloquence which in a natural and striking way takes hold of the present, the visible, the tangible, falls with the greatest power on the human mind. A burst of applause followed the announcement, which probably took most of the audience by surprise, though there were some who could not help anticipating the very conclusion to which he came. And this man is now

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1849.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Baltimore, Feb. 11.

The Steamer Niagara arrived this evening.

Bonda de La Buelpze has been elected Vice President of France.

War Steamers are preparing at Toulon, destined for Brussels and Cherbourg, supposed to be intended for an armed intervention in behalf of the Pope.

Paris was uneasy. 40,000 muskets had been ordered. The Red Republicans were making preparations at Lyons for insurrection. The French Assembly has been dissolved.

There has been a great improvement in the money market in England, and a great advance in American securities. Large sales of Cotton. At Liverpool, Jan 27th, fair Uplands and Mobile 4¾ fair Orleans 4¾. Corn and Flour more lively. Provisions downward.

There has been a great battle in India, in which the British were victorious.

LATER. BALTIMORE, FEB. 12, P. M.

At New York to-day, Flour unchanged; Cotton firmer. Great advance in Stock—Treasury Notes 9¾, New Loan 1868, 10½ premium. Gen. Taylor arrived at Louisville to-day. Two men lost each an arm in firing salutes.

PLANK ROAD.—It will be seen that the Books for subscription to the Stock of the Company will be opened in this place on to-morrow, and at other places on Monday next. So far as this community is concerned, we imagine it is only necessary to mention the fact. We think that our citizens are prepared to take their full share of the requisite amount. It should be done promptly and cheerfully.

An official copy of the Charter will be found on our first page.

ROBBERIES AND ARSON.—Our neighborhood seems to be infested by a gang of daring robbers, who almost invariably manage to elude the generally feeble efforts made at detection.

Within ten days past, wagons have been repeatedly robbed, at their camp grounds in the vicinity.

On Wednesday morning last, the large dwelling of Mrs. O'Hanlon, about a mile from town, was discovered to be on fire, and was burnt to the ground. The fire had gained such mastery before discovery, (no one but servants being on the lot at the time,) that it was impossible to save a solitary article of the furniture, though the outhouses were saved by great exertion. The loss is probably $2500, on which there was insurance of $1000. After day-break, various small articles were picked up in the woods near by, which made it certain that the house had been first robbed, and then set on fire. The robber was tracked some distance to a swamp; but still remains undiscovered.

On Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, the confectionary store of Mr. H. Eranbert was broken open, and robbed of a few articles. The approach of the patrol alarmed the robbers, who left a lighted candle, with their shoes and tools, and fled.—They were pursued for a considerable distance, but escaped.

Such repeated outrages deserve more consideration than is given to them. As a mere matter of economy, our town should adopt some system of more efficiency than the present.

MR. CLAY.—The election of Mr. Clay to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, was announced in a part of our last week's papers, as we had received the information by Telegraph. The National Intelligencer says, "It is not doubted, by well-informed persons, that Mr. Clay comes to the Senate with the disposition to give a cordial constitutional support to the Administration of the President Elect."

The vote stood as follows: For Henry Clay 32, for Col. R. M. Johnson 15.

Ex-Governor Wm. H. Seward, Free Soil Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress from New York, in place of Mr. Dix, Loco, for 6 years from the 4th of March next. His majority was 91.

MONSTROUS VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—A new chapter in the history of the Mexican War has been brought to light by the resolution of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, which we insert, with accompanying remarks and statements, in the preceding page. The President has dared to stipulate with Mexico, a complete nullification of those amendments which the Senate, after most mature deliberation, long debate, and decided majorities, had inserted in the Treaty of Peace as indispensable pre-requisites to its ratification. The Senate peremptorily refused to ratify the Treaty as it stood originally. That body required certain provisions to be inserted, and certain other provisions to be stricken out, before the Treaty could be sanctioned. In these amendments the Senate exercised its undoubted right—a right secured to it by express provision of the constitution. But the President sent Messrs. Clifford and Sevier to Mexico with authority to nullify these decisions of the Senate. And this act is only in accordance with his whole conduct in the Mexican war. He first made the war, in defiance of the wishes, and in violation of the rights of Congress. He then established a Tariff of duties in Mexico, and not only collected money under it, in usurpation of the constitutional right of Congress, but actually expended the money after he had levied it, without any appropriation by Congress. And to crown these daring acts of violation of all the principles of a Representative Republican Government, we now find that he has concluded peace upon his own terms, after a solemn decision by the Senate against those terms.

It is well for the country, if it would preserve any vestige of Constitutional Liberty, that such a reckless violator of the plainest provisions of its great Charter, has arrived at the last days of his political existence, and that he is to be succeeded by a patriot whose leading principle is, respect for the people's will, as expressed by their Representatives, and controlled by the Supreme Law.

Since the above was in type, the President's answer to the call has come to hand. We have given its substance, with extracts, in the Proceedings of the House of Thursday. The President's plea is, that the Protocol is not inconsistent with the Senate's amendments, and therefore does not effect the Treaty. We think no disinterested person can read the Protocol and the action of the Senate without forming a different opinion. He also says that the Congress of Mexico had agreed to ratify the Treaty before the Protocol was made. That is true; but the President of Mexico had not, and he ratified it with express reference to the Protocol. If that Protocol means nothing, does not change the treaty, then it is apparent, we think, that Mexico has been deceived. There are other views of this subject for which we have not time nor room this week.

FLORIDA SUGAR.—Messrs. J. & T. Waddill have left at this office a sample of the most beautiful Brown Sugar that we ever recollect to have seen, made at Magnolia, in Florida.

PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.—A cargo of T iron has arrived at Portsmouth, to be used in renewing the Rail Road from Weldon to Portsmouth.

Col. Bliss and Lady, and Mrs. Gen. Taylor, passed through Wilmington on Wednesday last, and arrived at Washington City on Thursday, and proceeded at once to Baltimore.

MR. CLINGMAN.—We had no desire to say any thing further in regard to this gentleman's Address; but a most extraordinary article in the Highland Messenger, in defence of Mr. Clingman, appears to make it necessary. In replying to the Register, the Messenger says,—

"Now we were not there, but are well informed that there was *stratagem, intrigue*, intimidation, threats, and political cunning used to their utmost limits, party screws applied to the last turn; for one extreme Western member was threatened with having every bill of his defeated, if *he did not vote for Mr. Badger*, and this by a *prominent Whig*, and we tell the new fledged editor of the Register, that "none knew better than the members from his own District" that the charges are *true to the letter*. And as to Mr. Badger receiving every Whig vote but two or three, and being the choice of nearly the whole legislature and their constituency, it is a positive, naked falsehood. It is true, in the last vote, the extreme forlorn hope, that Mr. Clingman received but few, but to say by that that he was the choice of only this number, is to assert what the Register nor any one else can substantiate. For in the *caucus*, there were a very large minority number, who declared their preference for Mr. Clingman, one said he would as soon *"shake hands with a rattlesnake"* as with Mr. Badger, but he felt bound to go for the nominee: so with many others. They were intimidated, teased and threatened into Mr. Badger's ranks, at least a portion of them, not from choice, but from necessity. Does not the Register know that the vote in the Senate was almost the entire Whig vote (in the first ballotings,) for Mr. Clingman? To say Mr. Clingman was "the first choice of two or three Whigs" only, is beyond our comprehension."

It is certainly fortunate for the Messenger that it has prefaced these extraordinary statements with the assurance that its editor "was not there." For we have the authority of one who *was* there, Tod R. Caldwell, Esq. a member of the Legislature, and a consistent supporter of Mr. Clingman for Congress, but not for the Senate, that instead of "a very large minority number," *Mr. Clingman did not get a solitary vote in Caucus;* and we all know, from the published proceedings of the Senate, that instead of receiving almost the entire Whig vote in the Senate, *he did not*, from first to last, *get the vote of a solitary Whig Senator!*

With such samples of the Messenger's *facts*, it is certainly not unreasonable to suppose, that its *assertions* in regard to "stratagem, intrigue, intimidation, threats," &c. are equally unfounded. We have no doubt that they are utterly unfounded. Why what a picture would the Messenger present of the members of the Legislature!—that "they were intimidated, teased, and threatened into Mr. Badger's ranks"! Who are the men that permitted themselves thus to be bullied? And who are the men that would dare to approach a free man in so insulting a mode? The whole story is incredible: it is the concoction of some disordered imagination, imposed upon the Messenger for truth.

The Messenger goes on,—

"The Fayetteville Observer makes out Mr. Clingman a very ignorant man, and refers him to the Constitution, and then brings up a number of names *west of the Yadkin*, and classes them as Western men, thereby proving the falsity of Mr. Clingman's positions! He then cites Stokes, Franklin, Swain, Morehead and Graham, as all being Western men, and elected expressly because they were Western men! As for ourselves, we dont call anything West in this State, till it strikes the mountains. To go to the meanders of the Yadkin to find Western Carolina, would be a curious excursion."

Now this is not a fair statement of facts. It was Mr. Clingman himself who fixed upon the Yadkin as the point from the west of which only one person had been elected Senator. Here is his language:—

"Nearly half a century ago, according to my present impression, a senator was elected residing in the vicinity of Salisbury, near the Yadkin. No one else living west of this river has ever, in any other instance, as far as I know, been chosen by the legislature to that station."

In reply to this we stated, as facts which Mr. Clingman might easily have known if he had chosen to do so, that the Legislature had *five times*, within half a century, elected persons residing west of the Yadkin to the Senate. It was not we, therefore, who fixed the line of the West at the Yadkin. If we had undertaken to fix the line, we should have located it somewhat nearer to sun rise. The Editor certainly gives to "the West" a very limited signification. But we only intended to notice the Messenger's statements. It has a deal of rant, on which it is needless to waste time.

But let us now show off Mr. Clingman of 1840 against Mr. Clingman of 1848. In 1840, Mr. Clingman was a Caucus man, and he undertook to rebuke Mr. Wm. B. Shepard for his hostility to Caucuses, both the gentlemen being members of our State Senate, and both having attended the Legislative Caucus which nominated Messrs. Mangum and Graham for the U. S. Senate. They differed in one respect, however:—Mr. Shepard was a candidate, and Mr. Clingman was not, at that time, for the U. S. Senate. Mr. Shepard had delivered a speech in denunciation of the Caucus system, in reply to which Mr. Clingman said,—

"He declaims, with great vehemence, against caucuses, and says he will let his constituents know what sort of things they are. Does he really believe that his constituents are so ignorant, as to need information on that point, or that they will be humbugged by that kind of declamation?" * * *

"If, sir, the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank had been the nominee of that caucus, then it would have been as 'fair a thing as ever was.'"

Let us pause here, and apply Mr. Clingman's remarks of 1840 to Mr. Clingman himself in 1848. It only requires a slight alteration in the 2d paragraph, as follows:—

"He declaims, with great vehemence, against caucuses, and says he will let his constituents know what sort of things they are. Does he really believe that his constituents are so ignorant, as to need information on that point, or that they will be humbugged by that kind of declamation?" * * *

"If, sir, the gentleman from Buncombe had been the nominee of that caucus, then it would have been 'as fair a thing as ever was.'"

But let us see what Mr. Clingman of 1840 said of Mr. Badger, whom he now abuses so lustily:—

"The great men of a nation are its wealth, and I regard it as a misfortune to any country, possessing an individual so gifted as Geo. E. Badger, to fail to place him in that station where his great talents would be most useful. But the gentleman to whom I am replying, calls him a Federalist. I shall not trouble the Senate with any discussion of this matter, further than to say, that if standing aloof from all contests for the spoils of victory, after it has been won; if declining to press his claims for office in any mode whatever, and actually refusing to be run by his friends, constitute a man a Federalist; and if, on the other hand, Democracy consists in seeking office with avidity; going into caucuses, and urging one's own pretensions with all possible zeal, and then after disappointment, denouncing all caucuses most outrageously; and if, I say, sir, all this makes a man a Democrat, then the gentleman of whom I have been speaking, and the Senator from Perquimons and Pasquotank, are likely long to remain on opposite sides."

What has Mr. Badger done to forfeit Mr. Clingman's good opinion? He is still as "gifted" as in 1840; he has continued to "stand aloof from all contests for the spoils of victory;" he has still "declined to press his claims for office in any mode whatever." Has he changed? or has Mr. Clingman?

In the same speech, Mr. Clingman disclaimed all sectional feeling; declared that the whole West had been anxious to send Judge Gaston to the Senate; he himself wrote to the Judge to solicit him to accept the office. He asks Mr. Shepard if there was no Eastern man but himself worthy of the appointment, and why he did not bring forward some other name than his own? He scouts Mr. Shepard's argument that the neglect to elect him Senator was an evidence of hostility to the East. Says that out of 20 Whig votes in Mr. Shepard's own region, he could get, but 11; and therefore contends that there must be some other reason for his rejection than sectional prejudice.—"So far am I, (said he,) from being governed by sectional feeling in the matter, that I would vote for an individual who stood alone in a county, as soon as any one else, if I thought him best qualified." Again: "We never thought for a moment of what offices and emoluments would fall to our section."

These passages in the speech of Mr. Clingman in 1840 are so thorough an answer to all that Mr. Clingman says in 1848, that we regret not having turned to them at first. We should have been saved the trouble of writing any thing on the subject. And we should have avoided falling into an error in our last, where we said we had never heard of Mr. C.'s having offered a resolution requesting Gen. Harrison to give Mr. Badger a place in the Cabinet. We did hear of it, it seems, for Mr. C. avowed it in his speech in 1840; but it had altogether passed from our memory. In his speech then he said, (what he omits from his Address,) that he offered the resolution "without consulting the individual named in it, without knowing that he would accept the office, much less that he desired it." *"I know that this gentleman would never press his own claims to any office whatever."*

Mr. C. says also, that he was in favor of sending Mr. Badger to the Senate at that time; but that Mr. B. declined being a candidate.

But, glaring as are these self contradictions of Mr. Clingman, we have one of much later date. In the letter of Messrs. Graves, Bower, and other Locofocos, dated the 18th Dec. last, the following question is put to Mr. Clingman:

"4thly. Do you believe that Congress has the constitutional power to legislate upon the subject of the existence of slavery in the Territories of the United States?"

And this is Mr. Clingman's answer:—

"Fourthly. With reference to the powers and duties of Congress over the Territories of the United States as far as slavery is concerned, I would beg leave, in the first place, to refer you to my speech of the last session for my views in detail. I have there stated that I consider the adoption of what is commonly called the Wilmot proviso, or the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of the United States, as being, in my judgment, as gross a violation of the Constitution as the Government could possibly commit. A violation of such a character as would justify the Southern States in resisting its execution by all the means in their power, because unjust and degrading to them."

We have taken the trouble to examine his speech of the last session, referred to above, and we find, that instead of denying the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, *he expressly affirms that power!* Instead of stating that he considers the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, or the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, "as being as gross a violation of the Constitution as the government could possibly commit," he contends that *"slavery may either be permitted or forbidden to exist there" by Congress.* The whole speech will be found, as reported by himself, in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, pages 41 to 48 inclusive. The argument on this point commences on the first column of page 42, and extends through the first column of page 43. He pronounces Mr. Calhoun's doctrine, "that Congress has no right to exclude by law any citizens of the U. S. from going into any part of said territories, and carrying with them and holding any such property as they are allowed to hold in the States from which they come," as being "the most shallow and superficial that could possibly be presented." He says that "Congress has over the Territory just such power as its Legislature would have after it became a State,"—(and nobody denies that a State has the power to prohibit slavery within its own bounds.) "If then, (says Mr. Clingman,) Congress possesses general legislative powers over the Territories, *as I contend*, it is idle to deny that *slavery may either be permitted or forbidden to exist there.*"

It is true that he afterwards declares, that "should the government declare in advance that it would exclude any of the States and their citizens from *all the Territories* of the Union, this would be as gross a violation of the Constitution as it could commit." But this is a very different assertion from that made in his reply to the letter of his democratic friends, and no answer to their question. His plan is, as avowed in his speech, that the Territories should be by Congress equally divided between the free and the slave States, one half to be settled by each. This is a clear concession to Congress of the power to legislate on the subject; which, for the purpose of securing Locofoco support for the office of Senator, he denied in his letter to Messrs. Graves & Co.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of members of the Medical Profession, (members of the Legislature, residents, and visiters,) held in Raleigh on the 27th ult., it was resolved to hold a State Medical Convention in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in April next, for the purpose of forming a State Medical Society.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—A respected correspondent says,—

"If it is not too much trouble, do state the day of the week on which most of the fatal accidents have occurred from the use of steam. Since the explosion of the Rchland, it has been asserted by individuals that nine-tenths of all the worst explosions have occurred on the Sabbath day. If such be the fact, it is high time it was published from Dan to Beersheba."

DEATH OF THE HON. BENJ'N WATKINS LEIGH.—This distinguished citizen of Virginia, formerly one of her Senators in Congress, died at Richmond on the 2d inst. after a long and painful illness, in the 68th year of his age.

CHOLERA MIXTURE.—The following Recipe has been received by a gentleman in this town from his friend in Louisiana, where it has been employed with complete success:—

Take, of Gum Camphor, Gum Opium, African Cayenne, and Oil of Cloves, each one ounce; Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor, one pint. Shake up the ingredients frequently, and in 10 or 20 days filter through paper. For an adult 30 to 60 drops, every second, third, or fourth hour, until the stomach and bowels are relieved—to be taken in a wineglass full of water.

A SHOWER OF WORMS.—A very remarkable circumstance is stated on undoubted authority at Washington City and at Rochester, N. Y. During recent snow storms in those places, the snow was found covered with small white worms, similar to those found in cheese, and varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch in length. It is also said, that a small worm, of a dark color, and resembling a bud or seed, was found upon snow in North Carolina during last winter; and that two years ago a small scarlet colored worm was found on snow in Tennessee.

"In looking through the French and English writers upon problematic phenomena, (says the National Intelligencer,) we have discovered nothing calculated to throw light upon the phenomena under consideration. Showers of sulphur, showers of blood, scarlet snow, showers of corn, and showers of such animals as frogs, fish, and snails, have all been learnedly discussed by various writers, but we have found no allusion in any ancient or modern author to a shower of worms."

LARGE HOGS.—J. W. Bachelor, of Halifax county, N. C., killed 20 hogs this winter which weighed 7,586, or an average of 379. The largest weighed 619, the smallest 289.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 5th, Mr. Mangum offered a resolution of inquiry on the subject of the Mexican Protocol; but, some Senators preferring to have the subject presented in Executive Session, he did not press it.

The Postage bill was taken up, and an amusing debate took place between Messrs. Niles and Allen, in which these Locofoco gentlemen showed up each other as political apostates and mercenaries.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mangum's resolution calling on the President for information respecting the Mexican Protocol, was adopted without opposition, after a few remarks by Mr. King of Ala., who had no apprehension that any thing will be found in the conduct of the Executive, in this matter, that was not in accordance with his duty, and with what was understood to be the object of the Senate in making the amendments it adopted.

A number of private bills were passed; after which the Panama Rail Road was debated at great length.

On Wednesday, Mr. Benton introduced a bill providing for the location and construction of a central national road from St. Louis to San Francisco, with branches to the Columbia river. He spoke at great length upon the subject. The bill was then referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Berrien gave notice of a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers killed in service.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, accompanied by a number of bills for the improvement of harbors, &c.; among them,

A bill making an appropriation to open a communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean, and the improvement of a harbor at or near old Roanoke inlet, in the State of North Carolina.

A bill making an appropriation of money for the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Mangum presented the petition of A. Rencher, late Charge de Affaires of the United States at Portugal, asking for remuneration for loss of time and expenses incurred by his detention abroad in consequence of the failure of the Government to relieve him at the time when he solicited his recall: which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Several Appropriation and other bills were acted on, and an Executive Session held.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

On Friday, Mr. Badger offered a resolution for devising some plan for improving the condition of the various Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A long Executive Session was held.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Stephens again offered his resolution relative to the Mexican Protocol, and the rules were suspended to receive it, 181 votes to 3.

Mr. Stephens then spoke at length in exposure of the President's game of concealment, as alike unbecoming the nation and the high office of President of the American Republic.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, without denying or admitting the existence of the Protocol, undertook to defend the conduct of Mr. Polk, and to maintain that even if the Protocol had an existence, it was in no essential point different from the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, explaining the amendments of our Senate to the treaty aforesaid. Mr. Houston's declaration, that Mr. Polk was the President of the Democratic party, brought forth roars and roars of laughter from all parts of the Hall, and quite disconcerted the *profound* orator. He said he would repeat the phrase, and members might laugh to their heart's content. Well, laugh they did in all directions, for, there being but one genuine Polk man in the House, it sounded strangely to hear Mr. Polk styled the President of the Democratic party! At all events, it provoked the curled lip and the laugh of many who, unlike the *sunflower*, do not

"Turn to their god when he sets
The same face they turned when he rose."

After Mr. Houston had concluded, Mr. Schenck took the floor and made a scorching speech against the conduct of Mr. Polk, throughout the whole Mexican war, the Treaty and the Protocol.

Mr. Houston moved an amendment to exonerate the President from the call, if, in his judgment, it be incompatible with the public interest. This amendment the House rejected, 98 to 84, (the Locos generally, and Messrs. Daniel, McKay, and Venable particularly, voting for the amendment.)

Mr. Stephens's resolutions were then adopted, 147 to 34. (All the N. C. Whigs and Mr. Venable for them, and Messrs. Daniel and McKay against them.)

On Tuesday, the Naval Appropriation bill occupied the day, and was passed.

On Wednesday, the Fortification bill was taken up, and a debate arose on the Wilmot Proviso.

On Thursday, after acting on various private bills, a message from the President, in answer to the resolution relative to the Mexican Protocol, was received. The Message is too long for insertion in this week's Observer, as it only came to hand this (Monday) morning. The Message states that Messrs. Sevier and Clifford were informed that they were "not sent to Mexico for the purpose of negotiating any new treaty, or of changing in any particular the ratified treaty which you will bear with you. None of the amendments adopted by the Senate can be rejected or modified, except by the authority of that body. Your whole duty will, then, consist in using every honorable effort to obtain from the Mexican government a ratification of the treaty in the form in which it has been ratified by the Senate, and this with the least practicable delay." "For this purpose, it may, and most probably will, become necessary that you should explain to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, or to the authorized agents of the Mexican government, the reasons which have influenced the Senate in adopting these several amendments to the treaty. This duty you will perform, as much as possible, by personal conferences. Diplomatic notes are to be avoided, unless in case of necessity. These might lead to endless discussions and indefinite delay. Besides, they could not have any practical result, as your mission is confined to procuring a ratification from the Mexican government of the treaty as it came from the Senate, and does not extend to the slightest modification in any of its provisions."

"The commissioners were sent to Mexico to procure the ratification of the treaty as *amended* by the *Senate*. Their instructions confined them to this point. It was proper that the amendments to the treaty adopted by the United States should be explained to the Mexican government, and explanations were made by the Secretary of State, in his letter of the 18th of March, 1848, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under my direction. * * * During the whole time that the treaty, as amended, was before the Congress of Mexico, these explanations of the Secretary of State, and these alone, were before them.

"The President of Mexico, on these explanations, on the 8th day of May, 1848, submitted the amended treaty to the Mexican Congress, and on the 25th of May that Congress approved the treaty as amended, without modification or alteration. The final action of the Mexican Congress had taken place before the commissioners of the United States had been officially received by the Mexican authorities, or held any conference with them, or had any other communication on the subject of the treaty, except to transmit the letter of the Secretary of State.

"In their despatch transmitted to Congress with my message of the 6th of July last, communicating the treaty of peace, dated "City of Queretaro, May 25th, 1848, 9 o'clock p. m.," the commissioners say: "We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and that the treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, passed the Mexican Senate about the hour of our arrival by a vote of 33 to 5. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty."

"On the next day, (the 26th of May,) the commissioners were for the first time presented to the President of the republic and their credentials placed in his hands. On this occasion the commissioners delivered an address to the President of Mexico, and he replied. In their despatch of the 30th of May the commissioners say: "We enclose a copy of our address to the President, and also a copy of his reply. Several conferences afterwards took place between Messrs. Rosa, Cuevas, Couto, and ourselves, which it is not thought necessary to recapitulate, as we enclose a copy of the Protocol which contains the substance of the conversation. We have now the satisfaction to announce that the exchange of ratifications was effected to-day." This despatch was communicated with my message of the 6th of July last, and published by order of Congress."

The President says that in sending the Treaty to Congress on the 4th of July last, the Protocol and other papers were not sent, "because they were not regarded as in any way material." He adds, that when they came to hand, the first instalment had been paid to Mexico, the blockades had been raised, and our troops were on their return home. Nothing short of a new declaration of war, he says, could then have abrogated the treaty, or restored a state of war.

"Had the Protocol varied the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, it would have had no binding effect.

"It was obvious that the commissioners of the United States did not regard the Protocol as in any degree a part of the treaty, nor as modifying or altering the treaty as amended by the Senate. They communicated it as the substance of conversations held after the Mexican Congress had ratified the treaty, and they knew that the approval of the Mexican Congress was as essential to the validity of a treaty in all its parts, as the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. They knew, too, that they had no authority to alter or modify the treaty in the form in which it had been ratified by the United States, but that if failing to procure the ratification of the Mexican government, otherwise than with amendments, their duty, imposed by express instructions, was to ask of Mexico to send without delay a commissioner to Washington to exchange ratifications here, if the amendments of the treaty proposed by Mexico, on being submitted, should be adopted by the Senate of the United States.

"I was equally well satisfied that the government of Mexico had agreed to the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, and did not regard the Protocol as modifying, enlarging, or diminishing its terms or effect."

Here follow extracts from the message of the President of Mexico, recommending the ratification of the treaty as amended, with a strong complaint against those amendments. In Congress acted, says Mr. Polk, without the Protocol, which there is no reason to believe has ever been submitted to them. If it changed or modified the treaty, it was a nullity until ratified by the Congress of Mexico, and no such ratification has ever been intimated to our government. The latter half of the Message is an attempt to show that there is no difference between the Protocol and the amendments of the Senate, but that they were in perfect accordance.

On Friday, nothing of importance.

Gen. Taylor reached Vicksburg on the 1st inst., and left the following morning for Nashville. He was most enthusiastically received at Vicksburg.

The General arrived at Nashville on the 7th, and was received with great enthusiasm.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—24 vessels, with 1152 passengers, have sailed from Boston for California.

From the Raleigh Register.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. Manly for permission to publish the following highly interesting Correspondence:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb'y 2, 1849.

To His Excellency Charles Manly,
Governor of North Carolina:

Mr. Bancroft, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, has recently procured and transmitted to me, copies of several Documents found in the British Archives, illustrative of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. Shortly after receiving them, I submitted them to the perusal of the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, of the House of Representatives. Mr. Daniel informs me that he addressed your Excellency on the subject, and learned from your answer, that the Documents referred to are not among your Public Archives, and that the possession of them would be interesting to the people of the State.

As a native of North Carolina, I take a very natural interest in whatever may add to the just renown of that honored Commonwealth; and it affords me pleasure to present to your Excellency the accompanying bound Volume, containing the Manuscript copies received from Mr. Bancroft.—These official papers, as your Excellency will perceive, were transmitted to the British Government in June 1775, by the Colonial Governors of Georgia and North Carolina, (Wright and Martin,) and confirm and establish beyond all question, (if indeed there could before have been any doubt,) the fact, that the people of the county of Mecklenburg formally and solemnly renounced all allegiance to the British Crown, and established a Provisional Government for themselves, in the month of May 1775.

These papers establish the further fact, that the same patriotic spirit and love of liberty which prompted the proceedings in Mecklenburg, shortly afterwards animated the people of New Hanover, Bladen, and other parts of the Colony.

I am, with high respect,
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Raleigh, February 5, 1849.

To His Excellency, JAMES K. POLK,
President of the United States:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst., transmitting a Volume of Manuscripts, copied from the British Colonial Documents, procured and sent to you by Mr. G. Bancroft, U. S. Minister to Great Britain.

This Book I have deposited in our Public Archives; and on behalf of the People of the State, I take the liberty of presenting their thanks to yourself and to Mr. Bancroft, for these interesting Records, establishing beyond all cavil or doubt, the historical fact, that the people of the County of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, were the first in the United States to declare their independence of the Crown and Government of Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
CHAS. MANLY.

We hope to be able, at an early day, to lay before our readers the Documentary History above referred to.

Sudden and Startling Death.—Yesterday the Hall of the House of Delegates was the scene of an appalling event. Mr. John W. Thompson, of Botetourt, whilst in the act of rising to speak, fell to his seat and expired in a few minutes. Medical assistance was secured without delay, but was entirely unavailing. Mr. Thompson was one of the most estimable members of the Legislature, and had represented his county for a number of years. His sudden death is well calculated to remind us of the solemn truth, that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

The House, immediately after this sad event, adjourned.—*Richmond Times.*

Travel on Railroads.—The fare on the railroads in Massachusetts is so cheap, and the facilities so great, that in the list of members of the Legislature fifteen Senators and ninety-two Assemblymen are set down as boarding "at home."

Plank Roads are extending in every part of the Northern and Western States. Being made at infinitely less cost than railroads, they are of great advantage, being an intermediate step between the rough miry road and the great highway traversed by steam.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Charles Ellet, Esq., a distinguished engineer, suggests a plank road to the Pacific as practicable. Such a road, on which coaches could make seven miles an hour, would enable us to go from St. Louis to San Francisco in ten, or at furthest, in twelve days, and from Baltimore to the Pacific in less than 18 days.

Welcome of the President Elect.—The two Boards of our City Councils, at their last sitting, appointed a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States elect, on his arival at Washington, and, in the name of the Corporation, welcome him to the seat of Government.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. WM. WATSON to Miss SARAH MASSEY.

In Monticello, Georgia, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. S. Bledsoe, Mr. W. A. McDONALD to Miss SARAH BARNWELL.

At Argyle, in Marlboro' District, S. C., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. A. D. Campbell, Dr. JAS. H. LANE to Miss MARIA T. B. GAUSE, youngest daughter of Rev. John J. Gause, dec'd. Also, in Robeson county, N. C., on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. DANIEL McINTYRE to Miss —— MORRISON, daughter of Mr. Arch'd Morrison, deceased.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 3d inst., of catarrhal fever, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES HIX. Mr. Hix was a man of high respectability and sterling worth; exemplary for untiring industry and perseverance, and one of the best practical farmers our county afforded.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 8—Steamer Evergreen, with tow boats, with goods for W McIntyre, J E Bryan, Hall & Hall, P Taylor, Cook & Taylor, J R Whitaker, C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast & Co, D Johnson, Cook & Powell, Mrs L A Carver, J M Beasley, S J Hinsdale, J & I Waddell, J H & J Martine, S T Hawley & Son, J T Gillmore, H Branson & Son, A McLauchlin, D G McRae, J Utley, E Fuller, J A J Bradford, P P Johnson, Rich'd Mauf Co, Cedar Falls Co, Rev L C Culbreth, T P Hall, Mrs D Hall.

Feb'y 11—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S J Hinsdale, E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce, S W Tillinghast & Co, A C Simpson, C P Mallett, E W Willkings, J Brooksbank, Rockfish Co, and B Rose & Son, of this place; and for J T Pope & Co, J H Hawley, Jenkins & Roberts, W R Holt, C Hall, and T Hill, of the interior.

Feb'y 11—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for Randolph Co, B Rose & Son, N Newlin, Hall, Suckett & Co, G McNeill, J & C J Cowles, J Worth, M L & R J Holmes, Shaw & Little, T S Lutterloh, J D Williams, C Stanber, E E Pitts, H Ledford, Worth & Stanly, E A Schmidt, Salem Co, T R Tate, J & T Waddill, T N Andrews, Barnhardt & Bix, H Erambert, J Autrey, J H Toomer, H L Myrover, G Makepeace.

Feb. 11.—Steamer Guy, Graham, with goods for Abram Rencher, Fayetteville Telegraph Co, M Brown & Son, A Newsom, H Branson & Son, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, Ray & Pearce, W L McGary.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.—Brig Louis Walsh from Bermuda; Schrs. Mary Powell from New York, Harrison Price from do., Thorn from do., Falcon from do., Br. Schr. Evander from Nassau, N. P. 4.—Schr. John Story from St. Martins. 5.—Schr. Leesburg from Philadelphia. 6.—Brigs Maria from Providence, R. I., Jerome from Bristol, R. I.; Schrs. Edward from Baltimore, Purse from Onslow co. 7.—Schrs. Olive from New York, Charles Mills from do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 13.			
Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	65 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3¾ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		6 cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		13 "	

REMARKS.—No change in Produce. Cotton sells at 6 a 6¼,—principal sales 6 a 6¼. Flour 4 4¾. Corn 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 6 to 6½. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25, scarce. Lard 7½ to 8. Salt 18 to 19. Lumber—stock heavy and but little demand—Flooring Boards 7 00, Wide 4 75 to 5 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber, Mill, 3 50 to 7 00, stock materially reduced. Turpentine—soft 2 25, hard 1 30 to 1 40. Spirits has advanced fully 1 ct.; sells at 27 to 27½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 6¼. Sales of the week about 1000 bales. Bacon 6 to 8. Corn 37 to 45. Flour 4 to 4 50.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 6¼. At Mobile 5¼ to 7¾.

At New York, Cotton dull but firm at previous prices. Uplands 6¼ to 8. Flour 5 44 to 6. Corn 54 to 60 for Southern.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7, a full recovery of former prices. Flour 5 62 to 6 75. Corn 55 to 58. Bacon 5 to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,450,788 bales, against 1,050,985 last year.

AMUSEMENT,
TO-NIGHT,
At the New Hotel,

BY THE KILMISTE FAMILY,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pare and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmeres; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black moleskin Cassimere; Corderoy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mozerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

Sept. 25, 1848 J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c, are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.

JAMES DODD.

January 1, 1849. 48

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

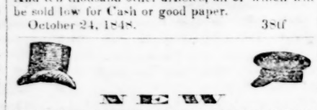
HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Solet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Couey, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black span Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF

Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND

Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

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100 bushels prime Seed RYE,

for sale cheap by J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 29, 1849. 52tf

UNITED STATES'

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,

Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,

(Between Fulton st. and Burling Slip,)

NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Markets!!

In the article of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL CLOTHING

AND

COVERED HATS

In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.

Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Battons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILEDR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

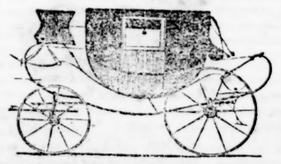
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1834, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to the ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

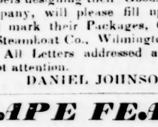
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Aikens's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of selling the Lands on which I reside, containing about Eleven Hundred Acres, situated on the West side of Little Pee Dee, 15 miles above where the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will cross that stream. Productive soil, adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton,—a fine Reed range, fenced,—good water and a healthy situation, are some of the inducements. The terms will be made accommodating to an approved purchaser.

MALCOM CLARK.

Harlleesville, S. C., Jan. 2, 1849. 49-6wpd

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and " Cap Paper at $1 50 per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTN